DELAGOABAY AWARDMADE

AMERICAN AND BRITISH CLAIMANTS WILL GET ABOUT \$5,000,000.

Twice That Was Expected - Swiss Arbitrators Give \$3,062,800, With Interest at 5 Per Cent. for Eleven Years, in Addition to \$140,000 Already Deposited by Portugal United States to Handle the Money. special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Berne, March 29.- The Delagoa Bay Arbitration Tribunal, which was appointed to decide the claims against Portugal growing out of the seizure of the Dalagon Bay Railway, has ordered Portugal to pay to the British and American claimants the sum of 15,314,000 francs (\$3.062,800) with interest at 5 per cent. from June 25, 1889, the date of payment, in addition to the 700,000 francs (\$140,000) de-

posited in 1890. The second clause of the award decrees that the foregoing sums, after the deduction of what is necessary to defray the cost of the arbitration falling on the claimants, shall "be employed in the payment of the bondholders and other creditors of the Delagoa Bay Railway Company according to their standing. The claimants will draw up a scale of distribution for this purpose. The Portuguese Government will have to pay into the hands of the Government of the United States the sum which, according to said scale, shall accrue to Mrs. McMurdo, represented by said Government, in her quality of a bondholding creditor of the first and second degree. It will pay the surplus to the Government of Great Britain for

the benefit of all others having rights." The costs of the arbitration will be borne in equal parts by the three parties in interest. The award was unanimous, but the grounds on which it was made are not stated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.-The State Department received a telegram this afternoon from Mr. Lushman, United States Minister at Berne, Switzerland, saying that the arbitration tribunal of swiss jurists selected to settle the claims of Mrs. McMurdo, an American, and others against the Government of Portugal for the seizure of the Delagos Bay Railroad, had rendered its award to-day for about \$3,000,000 in behalf of the claimants. No details of the decision were contained in the The railroad has been of great value to the Boers in the war with Great Britain. It was reported early in the war that the British Government contemplated seizing Delagoa Bay in order to control the road and prevent its use in carrying supplies from Portuguese territory into the Transvaal.

went its use in carrying supplies from Portuguese territory into the Transvaal.

The claim for damages against the Portuguese Government was made on behalf of the estate of Col. Edward McMurdo, a Kentuckian, and English capitalists, who were his associates, on account of the arbitrary seizure of the Delagoa Bay Railroad, which they built, and the violation of the Government concessions under which they operated. Early in the 80's Col. McMurdo recognized the coming importance of the Transvaal and the fact that both from geographical and political reasons a railroad from Delagoa Bay to the interior would be of high value. A concession for such a road had been granted, but it had failed to attract capital because it was surrounded with unsatisfactory and ambiguous conditions. In December, 1883, Col. McMurdo obtained a concession direct from the King, giving him the exclusive right to carry passengers and freight across Mozambique colony for ninetynnine years, with telegraph rights and a land grant covering an island in Delagoa Bay, a good part of the land on which the city of Lorenzo Marques now stands, and vast tracts of wild lands along the line of the road.

One of the conditions of the grant was that the road was to be built to the Transvaai border line. In November, 1887, the road was completed to a point which the Portuguese Government engineers decided at that time to be the border line. The concession allowed for freights and passencers and the road promised to be very profitable, as it has since proved to be. In 1889 the Portuguese Government served notice on Col. McMurdi that it had discovered that the road did not reach the frontier by a distance of six miles and gave him four months in which to complete the line under threat of forfeiture. The contention of the Portuguese Government was untenable because, as a matter of fact, the boundary line was not officially fixed by the time allowed. In May of that year he died suddenly in London and a month later the Portuguese Governments until two years later.

guese Government seized the local selection of the State of his concessions.

Col. McMurdo's widow appealed to the State Department at Washington for redress and Secretary of the State Blaine favored the taking of vigorous measures in her behalf. Finally, in cooperation with the British Government, which had already made a degree of war ships at Government, which had already made a demonstration with a fleet of war ships at Delagoa Bay, it was agreed to leave the matter to arbitration and in 1850 the President of the Swiss Republic appointed three jurists of his country to determine the case. Col. Robert G. Ingersoil presented the case in behalf of the American interests. Portugal admitted the illegality of the seizure and paid a considerable sum on account.

Since then the contention has been regarding the amount of the indemnity. On behalf of the Portuguese (overnment it was contended that the amount to be paid should be limited to the actual cost of the road, which was said to be about \$4.000,000. On behalf of the claimants the contention was that they should remate the contention was that they should remate the contention was that they should re-

be about \$4,000,000. On behan of the claim-ents the contention was that they should re-ceive not only the cost of the road but also recompense for the future value of the con-cession. A Board of Engineers sent by the arbitrators to Lorenzo Marques in 1856 re-ported that the concession was then worth rted that the concession was since declared (000,000 and experts have since declared at it was worth from \$15,000,000 to \$30.

0,000.

ol. McMurdo's widow is now the wife of deric C. Penileld, formerly United States asul-General and Diplomatic Agent at Cairo,

LONDON FIEWS OF THE AWARD. A Majority of the Papers Consider the Amount Too Small.

LONDON, March 30.-A majority of the Lon- would be made to have the Assembly District don papers are dissatisfied with the Delagon Convention held in the Horatio Seymour Club Bay award, and some of them are in lig- unstead of the Pequod Club, Councilman Goodnant. The Times, Chronicle and Morn- win and Mr. Smith have noticed a largely ining Leader, indeed, think the amount creased attendance at their club since 10:30 reasonable, but the others hold that the aggrieved parties are justified in complaining that their wrongs have been most inadequately redressed. The Standard says that the award deals a blow at the principle of international arbitration, which, so admirable in theory, is often so unsatisfactory in practice.

The Daily News declares that the award is as surprising as the unconscionable time taken to arrive at a decision.

The Telegraph says the award is not generous. Compound, instead of simple interest should

Compound, instead of simple interest should have been granted The Graphic declares that the division of the

cost of the arbitration is clearly unfair. The Daily Mail holds that there is not the smallest trace of equity in the decision.

Editorials in several of the papers, including Times, dwell bitterly on the Transvaal's action in the matter, declar-ing that it was part of the anti-British scheme which, they contend, began a long time before Jameson's raid. Some of the papers express the hope that Great Britain will utilize the situation to acquire Delagoa Bay. They assure Portugal of British readiness to lend her the money to pay the award.

London Sheriffs Knighted.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Loxpon, March 29. -Sheriffs William Purdie Treloar and Alfred Henry Treloar of London were knighted by the Queen at Windsor to-day in recognition of their services during her Majesty's recent visit to the city.

Thirty Drowned in Wreck on Australian

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MELBOURNE. March 29. - The British coasting steamer Gleneig foundered off the coast of Major F. R. Lassiter Named for Congress. Gippsland, southeastern Australia, last Sun- Petersburg, Va., March 29.-The Demoday. Thirty persons were drowned. Only cratic Congress convention to nominate a canthree lives were saved.

Commons May Take a Recess on April 10. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS LONDON, March 29 .- In the House of Commons to-day Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, stated that, if better progress with

siness were made the House would adjourn on April 10 for a sixteen days' holiday. Plague's Spread in Australia. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. CALCUTTA. March 28.-There were 217

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS PRIZES. Thomas B. Reed's Daughter One of Thi

Year's Forty-seven Graduates. Miss Katherine Reed, the daughter of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, and forty-seven other young women, all wearing gowns, mortar boards and big bouquets of violets, were graduated last night from the woman's law class of the New York University, and received their certificates from Chancellor MacCracken at the commencement exercises held in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. They were the members of the tenth year

Thirteen of the graduates are already married. Two were Doctors of Medicine before they became lawyers. Two are Bachelors of Arts and one is a Bachelor of Literature Mrs. John P. Munn, President of the Woman's Legal Education Society, presided and at her

right hand on the platform sat Miss Helen M. Gould, Vice President of the society. Mrs. Munn

and gowns. Frank Gould was among those on the platform.

In her opening address Mrs. Munn announced that the last year contributions, amounting to \$25,000, had been received and that the endowment full for the class was thus assured.

Chancellor MacCracken said that a \$1,000 5 per cent. bond had been received and that the income from it would be designated as the New Century prize to be awarded each year for the best essay.

Mrs. Anna L. Northrop got the prize last night for an essay on "The Constitutional Power of the United States to Acquire and Govern Foreign Territory."

The essays read by the graduates were "The Scirit of Compromise," by Miss Josephine Mc-Mahon, and "What is the Legal Status of Unmar-ried Women?" by Miss Kathlyne Knickerbocker Viele.

Viale.

Prof. Frank A. Erwin announced that the annual scholarship, valued at \$200, in the form of two years' free tuition in the University Law School had been won by Miss Anna Louise Brewer.

Dr. William Braper Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania told the graduates that they had a duty to perform, and a right to be above blind dependence on the judgment of others.

Prof. Isaac F. Russell, the class lecturer, delivered the annual address. His theme was "The Corporate Conscience." Among other things, he said.

said:
"The fortunes of rich and poor alike are invested in the so-called securities of corporations. It is a matter, then, of ever-increasing moment that incorporated capital be protected by public guardianship against spoliation through a base betrayal by officers and directors of their solemn

betrayar by once in the control of t is that men of the highest intelligence and probly, who would scorn in an individual capacity to do a dishonorable act, will not hesitate, in a corporate capacity, to instruct their attorneys to examine and test their rights under the law as it stands, and then avail themselves to the utmost of any policy which the courts do no rebuke. Thus taxation may be evaded, debts repudlated and, sometimes, the corporation's very life may be attacked treacherously in the house of its friends."

SAYS HESS, "PLL GO TO LAW." Says Goddard, "So Will I"-Says Lush, "I'm for Hess."

Wednesday evening, the Hon Charles A. Hess's friends declared that in the fight for delegates to the Twelfth Congress district Republican Convention, he would astonish the followers of Capt. F. Norton Goddard by taking away from him at least two of the delegates from the Twentieth Assembly district. Capt. Goddard's friends said "Oh. no." Yesterday the following statement was distributed by Mr. Hess's friends:

Conflicting reports having been published as to the place where Mr. Richard M. Lush stands with reference to the election of delegates from the Twelfth

lish his right to a majority of the delegates in the convention. He said also that John J. Shannon, who was elected on the ticket with Lush would vote for him. Mr. Hess said that his votes had been illegally thrown out in the Twenty-fifth, and that sixteen Tammany men had voted the Goddard taket in the Twenty-second. Capt. Goddard said last evening:

"I refuse to believe that Mr. Lush will vote for any person other than myself in the convention after the promises he has made. He is an honorable man, and he will not go back on his word. Immediately after the primary election in September, at which I deleated Mr. Lush for the district leadership he joined our club, and has since been acting with us. Nor will shannon desert me either. Mr. Lush so the Hess ticket, but that was defeated. He

elub, and has since been acting with us. Nor will shannon desert me either. Mr. Lush was on the Hess ticket, but that was defeated. He was elected only on my ticket.

"I am getting tired of these charges of fraud. The time has come when good nature does not require me to permit libedous statements to go unchallenged. If they are not stopped I shall sue the person who utters them.

At the East Side Republican Club, Capt. Goddard's political headquarters, there was a crowd of his followers last evening who said that the delegation from the Twentieth would be solid for him, and that if any delegate tried to bolt, things would happen to him.

United States Marshall Henkel, the leader of the Eighteenth district, said last evening that his delegation would be solid for Hess. The convention will be held in the Teutonia Assembly rooms. Third avenue hear Sixteenth street, on Thursday evening of next week. Assembly rooms. Third avenue hear Sixteel street, on Thursday evening of next week.

MILD FICIORS IN THE NINTH.

They Would Humiliate Sheehan and He Isn't Sure He'll Indict Them. The Hon. Thomas F. Smith said yesterday that it was no part of the programme of the anti-Sheehan wing of the Democracy in the Ninth Assembly District to humiliate the Hon. John C. Sheehan, whom they vanquished at the primaries on Tuesday, and that an effort

Sheehan said vesterday that he hadn' in the district since Tuesday evening, and he did not know what his friends intended o do in regard to the alleged frauds at the

GRUBER STILL AFTER QUIGG.

phia From the 14th Congress Districe. Col. Abraham Gruber, the triumphant isc

lated Republican leader in the Twenty-first Assembly district, walked from his office to the wholesale dry goods house of William L. Strong & Co. yesterday morning. "I'm going around to Col. Strong's to buy some summer flannels," he satá.

When he got back to his office he said that he intended to catch up with his law practice if it intended to eatch up with his law practice if it was tossible while seeking to prevent President Quigg of the Republican County Committee from going to the National Republican Convention as a delegate from the Fourteenth Congress district. The convention will be made up of about 300 delegates. Of them Col. Gruber will control at least 101.

Both Col. Gruber and Mr. Austin are deeply grieved, each because the other side violated the Primary Election law.

Col. Strong says that he wont run for Mayor next year, also that Mr. Quigg can never lead a combination of anti-Tammany forces.

didate for Congress from the Fourth district of Virginia for the unexpired term and also for the Fifth-seventh Congress assembled here today. The convention was composed of 126 delegates. Major Francis Rives Lassiter of Petersburg was nominated for both terms by acclamation. Resolutions were adopted against the acquisition of distant or foreign territory.

Seymour Renominated for Mayor of Newark. Mayor James F. Seymour, Democrat, was manimously renominated last night after getting 145 out of 203 votes on the first ballot. Calcutta. March 29.—There were 217 deaths from the plague on Tuesday, and 157 feeb cases.

Charles F. Herr was renominated for member of the Board of Fublic Works and Alderman W. F. Diamond received the nomination for the ether open place on the board.

WORK FOR CUBAN ORPHANS

TESTIMONY TO ITS VALUE IN BUILD-

ING UP THE ISLAND ANEW. The Cubans Themselves Will Take Over the Task Eventually, but Gen. Wood and Other Authorities Ask That the Institutions Started Be Kept Up Till Then. of the strike in Chicago he said:

The Cuban Orphan Society, of which Gen. Francis V. Greene is the President, and under whose direction the Children's Easter Festival in aid of Cuban orphans will be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory from April 16 to April 28, gave out yesterday letters from Major-General Leonard Wood, Military Governor Cuba; Brig.-Gen. William Ludlow. Alexis E. Frye, Superintendent of Schools of Cuba, and Laura D. Gill, in which the writers express their approval of the work of the society and the purpose of the Easter festival. With and Miss Gould also were the university caps the letters, the following statement was given and gowns. Frank Gould was among those on jout:

to the position of the Military Governor of Cuba, Gen. Wood and other people in authority on that island, as to the work of the Cuban Orphan Society, and what is to be done with the money raised at the forthcomingfair, letters were written to Cuba, and replies will be found in the inclosed pamphlet, There is no intention on the part of the society, or the promoters of the fair, to induce the belief that there is suffering and starvation in Cuba. What the society proposes to do is to continue taking care of the orphans on the island, and to aid the Cubans to take care of themselves, until such times as modern methods of looking after the poor children have been introduced. In this they are supported by Gen. Wood and others in authority in Cuba." Gen. Wood's letter is as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA. | "HAVANA, March 14, 1900.

"My DEAR GENERAL: - The work of your Society here has been excellent. I have a great deal of confidence in Miss Gill's judgment and ability and should strongly advise keeping up the work she has in hand and maintaining the allowance granted her if possible. If you can send us other people of the character of Miss Gill and Mr. Buck. I believe you will be of great service to the people of the island.

"I do not advise the establishment of any more institutions at present. We have plenty established and are trying to organize and equip them upon the proper basis. It is my idea to eventually avail ourselves in the various institutions of the services of women like Miss Gill with the necessary qualifications for the work, as instructors, inspectors, &c., the idea being to gradually build up, through the natives, with the help of instructors, institutions which will be a credit to the Island of Cuba. I should like, however, to have you maintain the institutions you have started for some time, until we can get the proper tax system established. With kindest regard, I am,

"(Signed) LEONARD WOOD,
"Major-General, Military Governor.

"To Major-General F. V. GREENE, "11 Broadway, N. Y. City." Gen. Ludlow wrote that, in his opinion, the efforts of the society should be strenuously exercised during the present year, by which time, if sufficient funds were subscribed, the ence to the election of delegates from the Twelfth Congressional district to the Philadelphia Convention, Mr. Lush made to day the following statement:

"I was elected a delegate to the Twelfth Congress district convention on both the Hess and Goddard tickets. I did not solicit a place on either ticket. I am an organization Republican, and shall vote in the convention as an organization man, for the organization ticket—Cornelius N. Bliss and Charles A. Hess.

Mr. Hess said yesterday that he would appeal to the courts, if it was necessary, to establish his right to a majority of the delegates in lish his right to a majority of the delegates in Government."

I sufficient funds were subscribed, the general work of organizing orphanages in time, if sufficient funds were subscribed, the general work of organizing orphanages in time, if sufficient funds were subscribed, the general work of organizing orphanages in time, if sufficient funds were subscribed, the general work of organizing orphanages in time, if sufficient funds were subscribed, the general work of organizing orphanages in time, if sufficient funds were subscribed, the general work of organizing orphanages in time, if sufficient funds were subscribed, the general work of organizing orphanages in time, if sufficient funds were subscribed, the general work of organizing orphanages in time, if sufficient funds were subscribed, the general work of organizing orphanages in time, if sufficient funds were deviced to a fairly complete stage. Gen. Ludiow thinks, however, that the efforts of the society should be nanticipation of and auxiliary to the task of the island cut this twork should be advanced to a fairly complete stage. Gen. Ludiow thinks, however, that the efforts of the society should be in anticipation of and auxiliary to the task of the island revenues and subscriptions for the purpose of earrying on the work the society should be in anticipation of and auxiliary to the task of the island revenues and subscriptions for the policy should be required

quite fully established, but there are no desks or chairs for the schools, and not all are as yet even provided with text books.

"There are to-day in the city of Bavana four thousand children who need Government care, for whom no provision is yet made. The statistics for the rest of the island would show about the same proportion of destitution. ***

There was never a time when the wise expenditure of money could be made more telling than to-day."

SOUND MONEY LEAGUE MEETS.

Elects a New President and Decides

ing to discuss the proper course for it to follow in the next campaign. J. Sterling Morton, who was the President of the league in 1896, was of the opinion that the enactment of the Gold Standard law made any further work on the part of the league useless, and declined a reflection to the presidency. The office was then offered to President Ingalls of the Big Four railway system, but he declined it, saying that he intends to sail for Europe on Saturday, to be gone several months. President John K. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Raliway was elected the Baltimore and Ohio Ballway was elected to the presidency, it being the opinion of the members of the league that as long as there was any agitation of the currency question there was work for it to do.

A special committee of five with Mr. Cowen as its chairman, was appointed with instructions to draw up a plan of camraign to be followed by the league and to report at a meeting to be called by him.

NO SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC IN PARIS. Authorities Deny That There Are Any But Sporadic Cases.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, March 29. - The sporadic cases of smallpox which have occurred here lately have smallpox which have occurred here lately have caused a great increase in the number of persons vaccinated. This fact has given rise to the alarmist reports concerning the prevalence of the alarmist reports concerning the prevalence of 50 cents a day, to go into effect on April 2. of the disease. Last week two deaths resulted from smallpox, whereas the average weekly mortality from the disease is five.

The health of the city is better than usual. The total number of deaths last week was

Illusion. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 20.-Prof. Pepper, the in-

ventor of "Pepper's Ghost," is dead. Prof. Pepper was born in 1821 and was an author and lecturer on chemistry. His ghost illusion was a great success and realized £12.-000 in six months. By an arrangement of mirrors he apparently made his "ghost" move around. He spent five years in America and ten in Australia. He held the position of Public Analyst at Brisbane, Queensland, for years. He delivered many lectures on chemistry and was the author of a number of books, including "The True History of the Ghost."

ng "The True History of the Ghost. · FRANCE HAS AGREED. British Stipulations Concerning the Concesstons at Hankow Accepted.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 29 .- A Blue Book on China has just been issued. In the latest despatch the French Government agrees to Lord Salisbury's stipulations in regard to the French concessions at Hankow on condition that the British Government will grant reciprocal ad-

State Capitol Clothing Thief Caught. Boston, March 29.-The clothing thief who has been causing the legislators and others doing business at the Capitol much worry for two months was arrested late this afternoon. He proves to be Albert Walker, an old-mager. two months was arrested late this afternoon. He proves to be Albert Walker, an old-mmer, who has served four terms in the House of CorINTIMIDATED INTO STRIKING.

Three-quarters of the Chicago Machinist

Said to Be Out Unwillingly. Boston, March 20.-M. H. Barker, chairman of the First District National Metal Trades' Association, and a member of the administrative council which was in conference with the striking machinists in Chicago recently, has returned to Boston, and is hopeless of any early settlement of the strike. As to the future

No antisfactory conclusion seems possible. I think it will result in a lockout such as has occurred in England. Nevertheless, many men are on strike simply through intimidation. Not to be on strike means to them danger of their lives. It is no exaggeration to say that three-quarters are out for this reason, and one-quarter, which is the worst element, is in control. There are perhaps 5 or 6 per cent, of speakers wandered from the subject they vothe number of men who were working before the strike began at work now. The police are in league with the strikers. A few men are still working for the Gates Iron Works in Chicago. When they left the building one night, the policeman on duty at the gate, said to a knot of strikers, who were watching the men come out: 'Don't touch them in my sight; wait till they get around the corner and then give it to them, if you want to.' This is the attitude of the police, who want to be on the safe side if any more great riots such as those of 1894 are to be repeated, and that is not unlikely. Of the 50,000 men who are on strike in the city of Chicago, about 0,000 are ma-

in the city of Chicago, about 6,000 are machinists.

"The failure of our conference was from the factthat the labor leaders could not control their men. Striking men who have voluntarily left employment are not employees according to the National Metal Trades' Association regulations and cannot be arbitrated with until they return to work. We offered to appoint an arbitration board whose rulings should be accepted as final, but the men should return to work first, we insisted. Furthermore, in the preliminary agreement for the arbitration board to be formed, the leaders of labor insisted that we should interpolate a clause in the agreement which would advise all machinists to join the union. This we would not consent to and the conferences failed."

THE INDUSTRIAL INVESTIGATION Views on Department Stores, on the Way to

Treat Employees and on Union Labor. CHICAGO, March 29 .- A man who objects to

the workings of the department stores and an employer who has found a satisfactory way in which to treat with his employees were witnesses to-day before the sub-committee of the Industrial Commission. The department store expert was S. W. Roth. The employer was Robert Ryan. Roth, who is editor of the Retailers' Journal and Secretary of Cook County Retailers' Association, brought memoranda with him to show that department stores, if conducted honestly, would not be antagonistic to the retailer. The advantages enjoyed by the large stores in securing lower prices from manufacturers is offset by ex penses. The small dealers can meet any honest competition. Roth says, but they object to fraudu lent advertising, and are in favor of a national law against it. Roth backed up his general statements with specific charges. There are some of them: Selling domestic liquors as imported, falsitying labels, selling damaged goods, and selling as imported cigars those made in Chicago. Mr. Ryan is Secretary and General Manager of Morgan Gardner Electric Company, which manufactures machines that do away with the pick miner. His establishment has had labor troubles and has settled them. This condition was brought about by an agreement with the men themselves. They struck on Feb. 23 and were back at work on March 19. Comradeship of employer and employee was Mr. Ryan's remedy. He will defer a business engagement to meet his men and treats all alike. He would not be mineral a union to interfere in his factory management. law against it. Roth backed up his general

meet his men and treats all alike. He would not permit a union to interfere in his factory management.

E. M. Barton, President of the Western Electric Company, told of intimidation used by a union leader. On Feb. 22, the machinists in the Chicago works struck because the company would not unionize the shop. Mr. Barton said the company would employ a competent machinist, whether he was a union man or not. This attitude, he said, did not suit the labor leaders and 214 machinists struck. Some remained at work. Officers of the Metal Polishers and Platers Union and the Bleycle Makers Union of Kenesha, Wis., deny the charges made by H. Sieg before the commission that the unions limited the amount of work to be done by a member. Sieg is quoted by the union men as having recommended the unions for stimulating the men to do more and better work.

Powder Trust and Indiana Miners. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 29.-The agree ment between the miners and operators of Indiana to adjourn their conference until April 10 was with the understanding that a wage scale will be signed at that time for the reaso

Strike in a Troy Knitting Mill.

TROY, March 29.-A strike was begun in the Wayside Knitting Mill last night by the employees in the carding room, who demanded the restoration of the scale of wages that ex-Elects a New President and Decides
Against Going Out of Business.

The Sound Money League, which in 1896 supported the Palmer and Buckner national tickets and the Indianapolis platform, held a meeting yesterday at the Bowling Green Building to discuss the proper course for it to follow.

Barnard Girls Ask Labor Men's Views. Because of reports that the labor unions are opposed to trade schools, two students from Barnard College attended this week's meeting of the Building Trades Section of the Central Federated Union. The young women asked if it were true that trade schools were deemed detrimental to the interests of trades unions. They were told at some length by a delegate that the unions did not oppose such schools and did not consider them harmful to trades unions. unions.

Strike Picket Fined for Accosting a Woman. Adolph Bernstein, a union picket, was arrested yesterday at the Second avenue elevated station at Fifty-seventh street for accosting a girl who was on her way to work in the ciga factory of Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer's, in East Fifty-fourth street, where a strike is in progress. When arraigned Bernstein said that he was only talking to the girl. He was fined \$10 in Yorkville police court, the union paying the fine

Union Plumbers Wont Ask for Higher Wages.

Amalgamated Plumbers and Gas Fit ters' Union has decided to take no part in the

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 29.-Amos Elder, who murdered his wife on Sunday night at Oil City, and who has since succeeded in evading 1.060, which was thirty less than the average, the officers, committed suicide to-day in the cometery near his wife's grave. He was a worthless character, obliging his wife to wash for a living and support him and the family. Neighbors declined to assist her longer unless she left him. This made him kill her.

Acher Bloch, 63 years old, a retired produce

dealer of 342 Marcy avenue, Williamsburg, committed suicide yesterday at his home by swallowing carbolic acid. He had been in poor health for a long time.



Colonial Sideboard of selected San Domingo mahogany, large linen drawer, lined silver drawer, roomy closets and cellarettes, ball and claw feet - an excellent reproduction, \$97.

SPEECHES ON PUERTO RICO.

CARNEGIE HALL MEETING OUT-SPOKEN FOR FREE TRADE.

More Than That, for Full Citizenship Rights for Puerto Ricans Senators Mason and Allen Among the Orators-Many Natives of Puerto Rico Present.

Enough people pretty well to fill the main floor of Carnegie Hall gathered last night at a mass meeting to express sympathy for the Puerto Ricans in their plea for free trade. Many of them were themselves natives of Puerto Rico and the left section had been set aside for them. From that part of the auditorium came bursts of enthusiasm every time the cause of the island was mentioned, and when one of the efferously called him back. Resolutions were passed declaring that the Puerto Ricans are competent to govern themselves in the same manner as the people of any "Territory or State of the United States" and calling for legislation which shall guarantee to Puerto Rico the same protection, rights and immunities enjoyed by the people of this Temporary Chairman John W. Keller made

a brief speech in which he said that the greatest concern of this nation was that it should not depart from the spirit of its institutions and the principle of no taxation without representation. He then introduced as the Chairman C. C. Shayne. Mr. Shayne made a speech which pleased the Puerto Rican contingent highly and introduced José Aymar. a native Puerto Rican living in this city. After Mr. Aymar's plea for his native land George Frederic Adams read a number of

After Mr. Aymar's plea for his native land George Frederic Adams read a number of cablegrams from various Puerto Rican officiais, which were received with great enthusiasm. William McAdoo of New Jersey was the next speaker. He said:

"We maintain and insist that every man, woman and child in Puerto Rico has the same rights, the same interests, the same privileges, and the same duties as the citizens of the United States. Great applause.] I warn the Republicans to-night that unless they desist from their plotting and planning of the enslavement of the Puerto Ricans that they will meet destruction of their own power. I warn them to-night that it may turn out that the Puerto Rican bill will dig the grave of the policy of national expansion. If national expansion is to be tried in Puerto Rico, it will not be the open opponents of expansion who will defeat it, but it will be killed in the house of its friends." [Applause.]

Frank Moss then presented the resolutions which were passed by a rising vote, the women in the boxes rising with the others. United States Senator Mason of Illinois was next introduced. He said:

"This is the land of the free and 15 per cent. brave. [Laughtet.] I'm not a freetrader. I believe in protection, and so I believe that we should protect Puerto Rican liberty. We must keep out promises to Puerto Rico. I have no use for a personal or for a national bully, and I would rather this country broke its word with all the powers of temperature of the proper shall be promised them bread.

"This can also and the home of the provised them hered."

I want to say that not only are we talking of account of the provised them a stone when we promised them bread.

deceive them and give them a stone when we promised them bread.

"I want to say that not only are we talking of an open door in China and a closed door in Puerto Rico, but we have six treaties to-day—I am not talking of the Hay-Cloven-foot treaty—but we have six treaties to-day with Great Britian recommended by the Department of State, which give to the British islands in the south and in the neighborhood of Puerto Rico—which give to those six British islands free entry to nine-tenths of the products that would come from Puerto Rico, that we propose to put a tariff against. One of our friends said in the Senate the other day that they had not been adouted yet. I suspect they never will be."

United States Senator Allen of Nebraska, who was next introduced, was warmly received. He said:

"Feilow citizens, I believe not only in fair play to Puerto Rico, I believe when the Puerto Ricon come under the flag of the United

ceived. He said:

"Feilow cirizens, I believe not only in fair play to Puerto Rico, I believe when the Fuerto Ricans come under the flag of the United States that they should be entitled to vote as citizens of the United States. That is my judgment upon it; and I think I am borne out by the history of the Constitution and by its purposes. The right to vote is in the citizenship of the country like this. Whenever a man comes under the flag of the United States and declares his allegiance to this Government, on of the country like this. Whenever a man comes under the flag of the United States and declares his allegiance to this Government, on certain conditions and qualifications, he becomes entitled, as a citizen, to participate in the Government which he has sworn allegiance to support. Yet, my fellow citizens, here we stand prepared to rob the Puerto Ricans."

Here Senator Allen branched off and taiked about Consui Macrum. European politics, the Philippines and the Boer war until the Puerto Ricans as I see fit. Puerto Rico." For a time he tried to go on, but when the calls became very insistent his temper rose.

"Gentlemen," he shouled, shaking his hand above his head." I am in the habit of taiking as I see fit. Puerto Rico is a mere incident. The question is whether we shall have a government of the people, or not. [Chers.] If we can't give these people a tree government, a territorial government such as we give the other Territories, in God's name let us take our hands off their throats and give them an opportunity to govern themselves. Intelligence to this Government of the Baltimore and the Boer war until the Puerto Rico is a mere incident. The conference of Western railroad officials, begun on Wednesday morning at the Waldorf-Astoria, adjourned yesterday noon to meet at Hot Springs, Ark., about the middle of April. The conference of Western railroad officials, begun on Wednesday morning at the Waldorf-Astoria, adjourned yesterday noon to meet at Hot Springs, Ark., about the middle of April. The conference of Western railroad officials, begun on Wednesday morning at the Waldorf-Astoria, adjourned yesterday noon to meet at Hot Springs, Ark., about the middle of April. The conference of Western railroad officials, begun on Wednesday morning at the Waldorf-Astoria, adjourned yesterday noon to meet at Hot Springs, Ark., about the middle of April. The conference of Western railroad officials, an in God's name let us take our hands off their throats and give them an opportunity to govern themselves, applause, Let us turn this country up from one end to theother. You are wrong in believing that the Administration is afraid of you. It is not, Meetings like this don't scare anybody; but when eight or ten million voters of this country stand together as one man, then the knees of the politicians begin to shake.

Congressman J. J. Lentz and ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio also spoke. Congressman Lentz said that oppression and patronage on the part of the Administration were slowly converting the nation into an empire.

the nation into an empire.

PUERIO RICANS DESPERATE. United States Fiscal Agent There Says

There Is Mischief Afoot. BOSTON, March 29.-W. H. S. Lothrop, of De Ford & Co., United States fiscal agents in Puerto Rico, says that if Congress imposes a tax on the industries of the island there is likely to be trouble. Mr Lothrop lately returned from the island. He said: "I tell you now that if Puerto Rico does not get relief in the way of free exchange of products before next summer, we Americans who go there will take our lives in our own hands. There has been a feeling of discontent ever since last summer, and it was greatly augmented by the hurricane. What they wanted last fall, and what they want now, is to be placed on the same footing with the United States as any other part of the country. They were protesting against alienation all the time when I was among them, and about all that kept them quiet was the assurance from American authorities that as soon as Congress met everything in that respect would be set aright. Thus all along the people have thought that semething was to be done for them, and the hesitation not shown on the part of the American people is making them desperate. A starving people is the worst in the world, and we haven't soldlery enough in Puerto Edico to run the risk of an outbrack.

starving people is the worst in the world, and we haven't soldiery enough in Puerto Rico to run the risk of an outbreak.

Mr. Lothrop says frankly that the people in general have only the taguest idea of what they are contending for, but the leaders know and unless they can see the industries of the island flourish again they cannot prevent trouble. He thought the argument against inclusion of Puerto Rico within the United States customs system on the ground that lumber and bricks from Canada and flour from Chill and elsewhere in South America would be kept out was insufficient. "We always export lumber from the United States for our building operations, and I never heard of flour being taken from any other place but America," said Mr. Lothrop. He thought the real point in the trade difficulty lay in the present exclusion of Puerto Rico from Spanish possession the trade of island products coffee, tobacco and sugar—were discriminated against in Spanish ports sust as any foreign imports.

"Puerto Rico," said Mr. Lothrop, "ought then to have been enabled to have turned at once to the United States with her products, but here, too, she was checked. Is it any wonder, then, that the planners are at their wits end, that labor is at a standstill and the people desperate from starvation."

Capt. Charles H. Wooster of the American barkentine John S. Emery was arrested yesterday on an order of the City Court in an action brought against him by Thomas Murphy. a seaman, to recover \$2,000 damages for false imprisonment. Murphy and another seaman say that when the ship was at Port Spain, Trin-ided, the cantain had them arrested without cause and sailed without them. They are suing him in the United States Court for their wages. Capt. Wooster gave the \$1,000 ball

Skeleton All That Was Left of Mrs. Greeder The woman's skeleton and remnants of clothing found at 146th street and Washington avenue last Saturday were identified yes-Schmitt Brothers,
Two | Cor. 25th St. & 4th Ave. | Two | Stores. | 40 East 23d St. | Stores | Stores | Stores | Stores | Two | Tw terday as the remains of Charlotte Greeder, a



Those who buy Boys' Clothing

And want something at a moderate cost, and want style with it, are invited to inspect our stock. Our boys' clothing has the style, fit and finish, imparted by the skillful hands of

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All Wool, Blue Cheviot Ruefers, \$ to 11 years, \$5.00 to \$9.76.

60-62 West 23d Street.

FRAUD ON CIVIL SERVICE. MARKS ON EXAMINATION PAPERS

SURREPTITIOUSLY ALTERED.

Clerk's Desk Tampered With and Ratings Changed - The Three Candidates Who Headed the Eligible List for Fire Department Foremen Summarily Dropped. Chief Examiner Ireland of the Civil Service

Commission announced yesterday that the names of M. Wieland, J. Fox and D. J. Gavin, three assistant foremen in the Fire Depart-ment, had been dropped from the eligible list for foremen, although their names headed the list. He also stated that Wieland and Fox had appealed from this decision to the commissioners, and that the matter was still pending as far as they were concerned. Gavin is expected to follow suit.

A computing clerk recently reported to Mr. Ireland that her desk bore evidence of having been tampered with in her absence. In her desk were kept the papers of the candidates for foremanships. Under the system of examining candidates in Chief Ireland's office, the papers of candidates are gone over by two examiners who mark the ratings on a separate sheet and place the aggregate rating on the examination sheet. After the incident of the tampered desk was called to Mr. Ireland's attention he had each examination sheet carefully reexamined. Those of the three assistant foremen were found to bear forget ratings over forged initials corresponding to those of the examiners. The paper purporting to be Gavin's appeared to be an entire substitution. Mr. Ireland said that the whole scheme to be Gavin's appeared to be an entire substitution, Mr. Ireland said that the whole scheme
was an extremely clever one and would have
succeeded had not the computing clerk called
his attention to an evident forcing of her desk.
It is not usual to compare the ratings on the
examination papers with those on the separate
slip after the first inapection. Besides the
clever forgery, equally skilful erasures of the
first rating were made.

Mr. Ireland said that the assistant foremen
each denied any knowledge of the erasure and
forgery and each said that the scheme was a
device of an enemy to ruin him. Mr. Ireland's
discovery has been called to the attention of
the Fire Commissioner.

The Civil Service Commission's offices are on
the fourth floor of the Criminal Courts building. A number of windows open on the Elm
street corridor of this floor, and to open one of
the windows and obtain admission to the
offices at any time during the night would be a
very simple matter, although a watchman is
supposed to make the rounds of all the floors.

RAILROADS TO RAISE GRAIN RATE

W. H. Canniff. President of the Nickel Plate, all of whom represented the Western roads of the Vanderbilt system; James McCrea, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania; Joseph Ramsey, Vice-President of the Wabash; Charles M. Hays, Vice-President of the Grand Trunk; O. G. Murray, Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio; E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie and S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago and Alton. In speaking of the conference to a Sun reporter yesterday, Mr. Ingalls said:

The conference was called for the purpose of discussing castbound grain rates and the Missonia River and Sun Teynory, Plate and Canning and gave an account of his experiences in dealing with the acc

and S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago and Alton. In speaking of the conference to a Sux reporter yesterday, Mr. Ingalls said:

"The conference was called for the purpose of discussing eastbound grain rates and the Missouri River provision rate. The utmost good feeling prevalled during all the sessions of the conference and, while nothing definite was decided upon, we succeeded in getting ourselves into the proper frame of mind to accompish something at the Hot Springs conference. Those officially connected with railroads running cast from St. Louis, Peoria and Chicago have felt for some time that their roads ought to get a higher grain rate than that provided by the present tariff. We have also felt that, in the absence of a higher rate, the present tariff ought not to be deviated from by any road.

"The conference demonstrated that there has been little cutting under the tariff grain rate of 13% cents a hundred. That having been brought out, we began talking about the feasibility and the possibility of raising that rate. The consensus of opinion was that the rate ought to be 17% cents. We were not all agreed that it would be possible, however, to ruise the rate to what it ought to be. As a matter of fact, the new rate, will be about 15 cents. There is a limit beyond which it will not be practicable to raise the rate to what it ought to be had on the Lakes, then we must fix such a rate as will not send the grain to the Lakes. If there are plenty of steamers to be had on the Lakes, then we must fix such a rate as will not send the grain to the Lakes. If the roads leading to the Gulf have not all the business of the Gulf roads. And we must guard against fixing a rate that will drive our business to the Gulf roads. And we must remember, above all things, that if we get too gay the farmers wont ship any grain at all.

"It has been reported that all the available tonnage on the lakes has been taken for a year to come by the steel interests. Our people are going to find out all about these different matters that

ready to take decisive action at the next meet-Mr. Ingails said that the Western country Mr. Ingalis said that the Western country was never so prosperous as it is to-day. "Farmers," he said, "never got so much for their products and all kinds of labor never received such high wages. Therefore everybody is happy and contented and, furthermore, everybody is an expansionist. We are in favor out there of keeping all we have and getting more if we can."

Strollers' Contributions to Charities. Charles Elliot Warren, Treasurer of the

Strollers' Club, has sent the club's checks to the follow institutions and in the following amounts, the money being the profits of the club's Christmas theatricals at the Waldorf-Astoria: To the orthogodic ward, Post-Graduate Hospital, \$200; St. Andrew's Convalescent Guild, \$325; Phoche Guild, \$250, and to the West Side Day Nursery, \$500. Reciprocal Reciprocal confidence and good faith work wonders.

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DOUBLE-HEADER TRAINS IN TEXAS. Chief Clark of the Conductors Says They

Increase the Danger of Accident. Austin, Tex., March 29.-In the hearing tcday before the Railroad Commission on the question of prohibiting the running of doubleheader trains on Texas railroads, E. E. Clark of Cedar Rapids, Ia., Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, was the principal witness for the complaining railway employees. He was on the stand several hours and gave an

To Hold Memorial Exercises at Dr. Me-

Givnn's Grave. The Dr. McGlynn Memorial Association is to hold services in memory of the late Dr. Mc-Glynn in Calvary Cemetery on May 27, and it has invited the labor unions of the city to participate in them. The members will assemble at the association's headquarters, 229 East Twenty-fourth street, and march to the Long Island ferry at Thirty-fourth street, where they will take the bont to Long Island City and go thence to Dr. Mc ilynn's grave in the cemetery. Each member of the association will place a flower on the grave.

Coachman Who Whipped a Boy Arrested. William Bell, coachman in the employ of Albert 1. Sire of 22 West Fifty-ninth street, was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with as-West Seventeenth street. Bell was driving Mrs. Sire home from a shopping tour when the boy attempted to steal a ride by jumping on the step of the carriage, and Bell struck him across the face with his whip. Bell was bailed out by his employer, who is a lawyer and a large owner of city real estate.

Institute of Accounts Meets.

The New York Chapter of the Institute of Accounts had a meeting last night in the banquet hall at the Waldorf-Astoria. The feature of the evening was an address by A. O. Kittof the evening was an address by A. O. Kitt-redge, editor of Accounties on "Accounting for Cotton Mills." Mr. Kittredge explained a new system that has been put in force in a number of large factories by means of which at any time, the cost value of the raw material, the cost of the work in progress, and the cost of the finished product on hand, both as gross and in detail, can be readily determined. The lecture was illustrated.

Wrecked a Workshop for Spite.

James Habbard of 159 West 100th street was employed two weeks ago in Sharp & Co.'s suspender factory in West Thirtieth street. On Wednesday he blacked the foreman's eye and was discharged on the spot. Yesterday he went back and proceeded to wreck the place. The fifty women in it fled to the street in terror. The men fought Habbard until a policeman arrosted him. Magistrate Zeller sent him man arrested him. Magistrate to the Island for three months.

Censorship on Central American Cables. central cable office announced that a censorship has been established at La Libertad. Honduras, on all telegraphic traffic for Salvador and Honduras.

